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surgery. The casualties on the Spanish side were fearful both in numbers and severity, but the demoralization of defeat, and the very completeness of the destructive work of our gunnery, will probably preclude the elaboration of any accurate report of the injuries to the Spanish side, even if the organization of their medical department might have been sufficient under ordinary conditions for the preparation of such a report, which is a matter of doubt.

The total list of casualties in the navy during the war amounts to 16 killed, and 68 wounded, or a total of 84. Of the 68 wounded 54 were subsequently discharged to duty, 8 were invalided from the service, 4 remained under treatment when the report was published, and 3 died subsequently as a result of their injuries.

The admirable condition of health in which the Navy and Marine Corps were maintained during the period of hostilities, from April 21st to August 12th (114 days), is shown by the fact that out of an average strength of 26,102 men they were only 85 deaths, 29 being due to injuries, and 56 from diseases. The number of deaths from all cases, exclusive of those killed in battle, was 67, or an annual rate of 8.19 per 1000. Malaria, heat stroke, and diarrhoeal affections, all incident to service in tropical climates, proved the chief causes of sickness during the year. The health of the Asiatic Squadron, from April 21st to June 30th, varied but little from that of the previous year, the ratio per 1000 on the *Olympia* being less than that for the same period in 1897.

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#### A STUDY IN IMMIGRATION.

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The State Historical Society of Wisconsin desires to collect statistics and other facts in relation to immigration into the State of Wisconsin. The points on which information is desired to be utilized for studies are given below. They might be used to advantage by students of other States:—

1. Locality of the foreign group (if not in an incorporated municipality, then by range and township of the State system), and approximate population. It is especially requested that this point be covered, even though the others

cannot be investigated. Give also the exact locality in Europe from which the group came.

2. Reasons for emigration. Did they leave because of a political revolution? religious causes? economic considerations? Give the specific reasons. Obtain these by interviewing representative men as to why they left the mother country; why they came to Wisconsin rather than to some other State; and why to the particular locality in which they settled. Report their answers.

3. Process of emigration, how organized and how conducted. This should also include an account of costumes, personal property brought, expenses, difficulties encountered in settling, etc.

4. Comparison of wages and cost of living in their new and in their old home. The separate industries should be treated, as far as practicable.

5. Do they, to any degree, maintain their native institutions, township government, churches, schools, etc.?

6. To what degree have they changed from the primitive type? This includes a study of the process of transition from the condition of a foreigner to the condition of complete assimilation to Americans in language, institutions, customs, dress, etc. State any conditions that interfere with this process of assimilation.

7. Effect of the group upon their neighbors. To what degree is their intermarriage? Have they, in their neighborhood, effected any changes in methods of farming, or in other industries?

8. What offices of honor have members of the group held (federal), State, or local.

9. To what political party do a majority of the members of the group belong?

10. Miscellaneous facts relative to the religious life of the group. The denominations represented, and their numerical strength; the extent of denominational schools; whether these schools are conducted in other languages than English, etc.

It is purposed to obtain a complete and accurate description of each foreign group within the State. The replies should therefore be as detailed and specific as possible, in order to bring out the social life and other peculiarities of each separate group. No trivial point should be omitted that will aid in securing such a result. Guess work should be avoided, dates should be given precisely; and, as far as possible, exact figures should be presented, regarding numbers, expenses of transportation and living, wages, etc.

Printed or written documents, in English or otherwise, bearing upon this inquiry, will be thankfully received by the undersigned for the Society.

REUBEN G. THWAITES,

*Secretary State Historical Society of Wisconsin,  
Madison, Wis.*